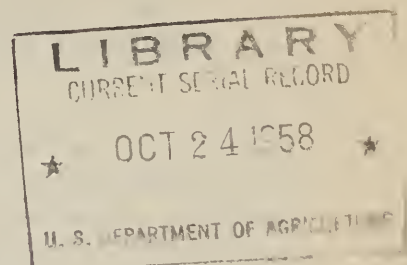


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VETERINARY ACCREDITATION EXAMINATION



COMPILED BY
ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION DIVISION
AND
ANIMAL INSPECTION & QUARANTINE DIVISION

CA -2-2

THERE ARE 100 QUESTIONS TO THIS TEST BOOKLET RELATING TO WHAT AN ACCREDITED VETERINARIAN SHOULD KNOW. THERE ARE FOUR OR FIVE POSSIBLE ANSWERS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE.

READ THE QUESTION CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING AND THEN SELECT ONLY ONE ANSWER. WHEN YOU MARK YOUR ANSWER SHEET, BE SURE THE NUMBER OF THE SPACE ON THE ANSWER SHEET CORRESPONDS TO THE NUMBER OF THE QUESTION YOU ARE ANSWERING.

MAKE ONLY ONE MARK ON THE ANSWER SHEET FOR EACH ANSWER. ADDITIONAL AND STRAY MARKS MAY BE COUNTED AS MISTAKES. IN MAKING CORRECTIONS, ERASE ERRORS COMPLETELY.

Agricultural Research Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Choose One Answer for Each Question and Mark on Answer Sheet

1. What requirement is necessary to be an approved accredited veterinarian?
 - A) Applicant must have had one year of experience since graduation
 - B) Receive approval of the State Veterinary Medical Association
 - C) Licensed veterinarian who is a graduate of an approved veterinary school
 - D) Applicant must hold a current license in at least two states

2. If there is an intervening period between graduation and when a State Board Examination is held, how can an applicant for accreditation receive a "provisional" accreditation in order to participate in brucellosis eradication program?
 - A) Receive recommendation of State Veterinarian and Federal Veterinarian in Charge in the State
 - B) Submit names of three prominent people as character references
 - C) Show proof of intention to take State License Examination
 - D) Post bond through an approved bonding firm

3. What is the estimated annual loss to our livestock owners from infectious and communicable diseases?
 - A) \$1,000,000
 - B) \$10,000,000
 - C) \$100,000,000
 - D) \$500,000,000
 - E) \$1,000,000,000

4. What is the chief purpose of requiring proper animal identification and documentation in cooperative State-Federal animal disease control and eradication programs?
 - A) To keep certain officials satisfied
 - B) To make it complicated and burdensome
 - C) Create jobs for a large clerical staff
 - D) For accounting to taxpayers on proper use of funds and as an aid in tracing animals at a later date with reference to possible disease

5. Why is it important that all veterinarians issue certificates for intrastate and interstate movements in strict compliance with applicable regulations?
 - A) To perpetuate the issuance of certificates as a source of income
 - B) To protect gains already made and to aid in further disease eradication progress
 - C) To display authority as a licensed accredited veterinarian
 - D) To control livestock movements in accordance with whims of sanitary officials

6. Why is it better to use veterinarians in the brucellosis eradication program?
- A) Need veterinarian to aseptically collect blood samples
 - B) Need veterinarian to tag and brand reactors
 - C) Need veterinarian to appraise reactors
 - D) Need veterinarian to properly inform owners about the program and about the disease
7. For information on brucellosis and the eradication program, livestock owners should contact their local
- A) Druggist
 - B) Feed dealer
 - C) Accredited veterinarian or State-Federal area veterinarian
 - D) High school superintendent
8. Accredited veterinarians are responsible for performing work under the brucellosis program in accordance with
- A) His own desires and beliefs
 - B) The herd owners' desires
 - C) Approved procedures, laws, regulations, and techniques
 - D) Local public health requirements
9. Reactors to the brucellosis test should be branded, tagged, and identified
- A) When the owner requests it be done
 - B) Thirty (30) days after test
 - C) As soon as the test results are known
 - D) When the veterinarian returns to retest the herd
10. Brucella infected cattle herds should be retested after removal of reactors until qualified negative at intervals of
- A) 20-30 days
 - B) 30-60 days
 - C) 60-90 days
 - D) 90-120 days
11. Needles used for drawing blood samples should be
- A) Rinsed in cold water between samples
 - B) Flushed with alcohol between samples
 - C) Separate clean heat sterilized needles used for each sample
 - D) Cleaned by running a stylus through lumen

12. In order to assure the submission of a satisfactory blood sample for laboratory brucellosis testing, the sample should be
- A) Refrigerated with dry ice
 - B) Held at moderate temperatures and promptly forwarded in appropriate containers to laboratory at end of each day's bleeding
 - C) Add sufficient phenol to each sample to make a 1 percent concentration
 - D) Add water to insure hemolysis
13. A positive brucella ring test indicates
- A) Indiscriminate use of Strain 19 vaccine
 - B) Those herds most likely to be infected
 - C) That milk from first calf heifers should not be used for human consumption
 - D) That the dry cows and bulls should be blood tested
14. Herds with no history of brucella infection may be certified as brucellosis free by
- A) The practice of official calf vaccination for three (3) years followed by one negative blood test
 - B) Passing three (3) blood tests at thirty (30) day intervals
 - C) Passing two (2) blood tests at least six (6) months apart or three (3) satisfactory brucella ring tests followed by one (1) negative blood test
 - D) Passing three (3) satisfactory BRT
15. Herds with history of brucella infection may be certified as brucellosis free by
- A) Passing three (3) blood tests during a six (6) month period
 - B) Passing at least three (3) consecutive blood tests of which the first and last are at least twelve (12) months apart
 - C) Selling all titered animals, passing one negative blood test, and signing an agreement to practice official calf vaccination for three (3) years
 - D) Passing three (3) consecutive BRT
16. How much blood should the veterinarian draw for the rapid plate brucellosis test?
- A) A few drops
 - B) One-half of a standard tube
 - C) One-fourth (1/4) inch in a standard tube
 - D) Any amount in that this is the problem of the laboratory

17. The male animal plays a leading role in transmitting brucellosis in which species?
- A) Equine
 - B) Porcine
 - C) Bovine
 - D) Homo sapiens
18. A reacting blood agglutination titer in a calf thirty (30) days after vaccination with Strain 19 indicates
- A) A fully viable vaccine was used
 - B) The presence of virulent Brucella infection
 - C) A normal tissue response to a Brucella antigen
 - D) Plate test antigen is fresh
19. Brucella abortus infection occurs in swine
- A) Regularly
 - B) Rarely
 - C) Never
 - D) Commonly
20. The official blood test used for diagnosing brucellosis in animals is based on the detection of
- A) Precipitins
 - B) Brucella abortus organisms
 - C) Agglutinins
 - D) Opsonins
 - E) Endotoxins
21. In the case of cattle vaccinated against brucellosis, a blood agglutination titer of incomplete 1:50 is classified as
- A) Reactor
 - B) Suspect
 - C) Negative
 - D) Eratic
22. In the case of official brucellosis calf-vaccinated cattle, a blood titer of complete 1:50 or less is classified as
- A) Non-conclusive
 - B) Reactor
 - C) **Suspect**
 - D) Negative
23. The BRT is most efficient when applied to milk from cattle in
- A) Very early stage of lactation
 - B) Very late stages of lactation
 - C) During normal production periods
 - D) During dry period

24. Federal regulation governing the interstate movement of cattle with respect to brucellosis is
- A) Being considered
 - B) Now in effect
 - C) To be effective following acceptance by a majority of the states
 - D) Pending publication
25. What moral obligation does an accredited veterinarian have to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in connection with routine practice?
- A) The liberal use of broad spectrum antibiotics
 - B) Alarm the entire area when a highly contagious disease is suspected
 - C) Properly clean and disinfect equipment and wearing apparel before leaving each premise
 - D) Advise owner to ship sick animals to market
26. Accredited veterinarians perform the following:
- A) Issue certificates in compliance with existing laws and regulations
 - B) Permit exceptions to movements not authorized
 - C) Issue health certificates to special clients without observing animals
 - D) Interpret tests to suit owner
27. Brucellosis suspects may be considered reactors
- A) If animal is a difficult breeder
 - B) If animal has aborted, is part of a reactor herd, and approval of State-Federal officials has been obtained
 - C) If the veterinarian observes clinical symptoms of brucellosis and signs a statement to this effect
 - D) If the owner is a good booster of the eradication program
28. The brucella ring test is used
- A) To replace blood test
 - B) To obtain a test without the owner's knowledge
 - C) As a screening device to locate herds that are likely to be infected
 - D) To provide data for elaborate reports
29. No breed of sheep is considered immune to scrapie. However, in the United States the disease has been observed most frequently in
- A) Rambouillet
 - B) Suffolk
 - C) Cheviot
 - D) Hampshire

30. How long should sheep be observed when it is suspected they have been exposed to scrapie?
- A) Two weeks
 - B) Two months
 - C) Six months
 - D) Twenty-four months
 - E) Thirty-six months or longer
31. What is the age of the sheep in which scrapie is most frequently found?
- A) Suckling lambs
 - B) Weanling lambs
 - C) Yearlings
 - D) Two years and older
32. Check the main factors to consider in making a tentative diagnosis of scrapie.
- A) Recent shipments
 - B) Clinical symptoms
 - C) Results of blood test
 - D) Attitude of owner
33. When scrapie is suspected, what is the most important procedure to follow?
- A) Treat the sheep symptomatically
 - B) Recommend immediate slaughter of infected animal
 - C) Report it immediately to State or Federal livestock sanitary official
 - D) Cull and ship for slaughter
34. In reporting the history of the herd suspected of having scrapie to the sanitary official, which factor do you consider the most important?
- A) Prevalence of sucking insects
 - B) Complete and accurate case history including purchases and sales in past three to four years
 - C) Quality of feed and general sanitation
 - D) Whether or not the sheep are mortgaged
35. What is the principal method of disseminating scabies of sheep?
- A) Animal contact
 - B) Infected premises
 - C) Contaminated vehicles
 - D) Use of contaminated instruments in shearing

36. Scabies mites are usually not active during what period?
- A) Rainy season
 - B) Winter months
 - C) Summer months
 - D) Dry season
37. What point should be remembered in inspecting sheep for scabies?
- A) Raise scabs at center of denuded area for presence of mites
 - B) If fleece loss is slight, it cannot be scabies
 - C) If the flock was affected in spring but cleared up during summer, it could not be scabies
 - D) Use a hand lens when examining skin scrapings, and report all suspicious and positive cases to the livestock sanitary official
38. What part does practitioner play in control and eradication of scabies?
- A) Treat denuded area
 - B) Spray the affected sheep only
 - C) Dip all sheep in recommended ascaracide
 - D) Help owner sort for immediate sale
39. Which of the following activities of an accredited veterinarian in scabies work is not acceptable by regulatory officials?
- A) Report all suspected cases to livestock sanitary official
 - B) Sometimes asked to supervise dipping operations
 - C) Issue certificate for sheep to move interstate
 - D) Acquire information relative to origin and possible spread of infestation
 - E) Treat known cases without reporting to livestock sanitary officials
40. Tick fever
- A) Is reported annually in the Southeastern States
 - B) Is reported occasionally along the Mexican border in Texas and California
 - C) Has not been reported in the United States since 1940
 - D) Has become a problem in the Western Range States in recent years
41. Anaplasmosis is a self-limiting disease which is commonly transmitted by an intermediate host known as
- A) Man
 - B) Wild animals
 - C) Bloodsucking insects or ticks
 - D) Other domestic animals

42. Anthrax is a serious disease primarily affecting
- A) Cattle and swine
 - B) Man and swine
 - C) Cattle, horses, sheep, and goats
 - D) Mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits
43. The region where bluetongue is most commonly found is
- A) New England States
 - B) North Central States
 - C) Southern States
 - D) Western and Southwestern States
44. Control measures for bluetongue include
- A) Slaughter of all infected and exposed animals
 - B) Test and segregation of reactors
 - C) Elimination of intermediate host
 - D) Vaccination in endemic areas and protection against the insect vector
45. Equine encephalomyelitis is a disease which should be
- A) Disregarded in certain areas
 - B) Reported to State-Federal livestock sanitary officials and vaccinated against
 - C) Disregarded since horses are no longer a domestic animal of economic importance
 - D) Handled as a breeding problem
46. Specimens for bacteriological examination should be submitted in
- A) Sterile glass containers containing chemical preservative
 - B) Sterile metal, leakproof containers with an adequate amount of antibiotic added
 - C) Sterile glass containers without preservative, refrigerated if possible
 - D) A container of formalin
47. Preparation of tissues to be submitted to the laboratory for histopathological examination should include
- A) Thorough cleansing of the tissues in physiological saline solution
 - B) Tissues from internal organs cut as nearly parallel to the surface of the organ as possible
 - C) Tissues fixed as quickly as possible after death in ten times as much fixing fluid as tissue
 - D) Keeping the container tightly sealed to prevent the entry of air. Do not open to add fixing fluid.

48. Specimens to be submitted for possible virus isolation should
- A) Be obtained after the temperature recedes in order to be sure that the virus has had sufficient time to invade all parts of the carcass
 - B) Be obtained during the early acute febrile phase of the disease
 - C) Be fixed in a fixing solution immediately after collection to insure recovery of the virus
 - D) Not be frozen or placed in buffered glycerine
49. Information on history of the case wherein specimens are submitted to the laboratory should be transmitted by
- A) Telephone
 - B) Separate mail
 - C) Separate mail with copy enclosed in shipping container
 - D) Telegram
50. Dourine is a disease which is
- A) No longer a danger in the United States
 - B) Reportable to State-Federal livestock sanitary authorities
 - C) A dangerous threat to our livestock industry
 - D) A minor disease of sheep
51. Newcastle disease should be promptly reported to State-Federal livestock sanitary officials because
- A) It is a dangerous foreign disease of poultry
 - B) It spreads slowly and can easily be eradicated
 - C) They want to use the information on statistical tables
 - D) The disease may build up into a very virulent form and cause widespread death losses
52. Conditions suspected of being one of the mucosal disease complexes are
- A) Foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, and vesicular exanthema
 - B) Mycotic stomatitis and caustic irritations of the buccal cavity
 - C) Virus diarrhea, Indiana; virus diarrhea, New York
 - D) Bluetongue and soremouth
53. The recommended disinfectant when cleaning and disinfecting following removal of brucellosis reactor animals is
- A) Sal soda
 - B) Soda ash
 - C) Lye
 - D) Cresylic

54. Leptospirosis in cattle is sometimes confused with
- A) Tuberculosis
 - B) Johne's disease
 - C) Sterility
 - D) Brucellosis
55. A positive diagnosis of psittacosis or ornithosis in poultry can be made by the following method:
- A) Isolation and identification of the virus
 - B) Complement-fixation test
 - C) Agglutination test
 - D) Intradermal test
 - E) Indirect complement-fixation test
56. The disease phase of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plan is concerned with the eradication of
- A) Newcastle disease
 - B) Infectious bronchitis
 - C) Chronic respiratory disease
 - D) Pullorum and fowl typhoid
57. Vesicular conditions and unknown foreign diseases should be reported to State and Federal livestock sanitary officials promptly and without fail because
- A) Increased world traffic by air and surface routes multiplied the danger of foreign diseases entering the country.
 - B) Of international tension, there is danger that these diseases will be used as biological warfare methods
 - C) It is necessary to test the efficiency of State-Federal Emergency Disease Eradication organizations
 - D) These officials may wish to write an article for publication
58. Specimens from suspected vesicular or other foreign diseases should be shipped immediately to
- A) State Diagnostic Laboratory nearest the suspected outbreak
 - B) Plum Island laboratory
 - C) The State Veterinarian and/or Veterinarian in Charge of the State where suspected
 - D) Should not be shipped anywhere
59. All states are referred to as being accredited for tuberculosis. It means
- A) Less than 0.5 percent infection in the cattle in the state
 - B) Tuberculosis in cattle has been eradicated in that state
 - C) Less than 0.5 percent infection in the cattle and poultry in the state
 - D) All dairy herds are free of the disease

60. Which of the following is not a responsibility of an accredited veterinarian in the eradication of tuberculosis?
- A) Use technical skill in application and interpretation of the test
 - B) If in doubt about interpretation of test seek aid from State or Federal veterinarians
 - C) Require animals to be restrained when making test
 - D) Inform herd owners about disease and program
 - E) Pass all atypical reactions
61. Check measure not used in eradication of vesicular exanthema
- A) Vaccination
 - B) Slaughter infected and exposed animals
 - C) Special processing of all pork from infected and exposed animals
 - D) Clean and disinfect premises and facilities
 - E) Heat-treat garbage
62. Check step taken by U. S. Department of Agriculture to prevent interstate spread of vesicular exanthema
- A) Prohibit interstate movement of raw garbage-fed hogs
 - B) Hogs fed cooked garbage can move interstate without restriction
 - C) Hogs fed cooked garbage must have a permit when moved interstate
 - D) Developed a good vaccine
63. How is the accredited veterinarian used in the vesicular exanthema program?
- A) Issue certificates on raw garbage-fed swine
 - B) Clinically diagnose a vesicular condition in cloven-hoofed animals
 - C) Report any vesicular condition to State or Federal veterinarian
 - D) Inspects processing equipment each month
64. Why should vesicular exanthema be eradicated?
- A) It causes high mortality losses
 - B) It causes economic losses to entire pork industry and resembles foot-and-mouth disease
 - C) Causes dwarfism
 - D) Spreads to humans
65. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd
- A) Must be tested every six months to maintain its status
 - B) Must be tested by a regularly employed State or Federal veterinarian
 - C) May be tested by an accredited veterinarian if authorized in writing by proper State or Federal officials
 - D) May be tested by an accredited veterinarian without written authorization

66. An animal that has been designated as a reactor to the tuberculin test
- A) May be retested in 60 days at the accredited veterinarian.
 - B) May be isolated and retested by a regularly employed State or Federal veterinarian.
 - C) Must be tagged and branded and promptly removed from the herd.
 - D) Should be kept until calf is weaned.
67. The dose of tuberculin recommended for routine testing is
- A) 0.1 cc
 - B) 0.2 cc
 - C) 0.5 cc
 - D) 1.0 cc
68. In making a tuberculin test
- A) Tuberculin should be injected under the skin
 - B) Tuberculin should be injected between the layers of the skin
 - C) A needle not over 1/8 inch long should be used
 - D) History is more important than a reaction.
69. The cervical tuberculin test is recommended for use in known infected herds
- A) By regularly employed State and Federal veterinarians only
 - B) Because this area is more sensitive than the caudle-fold area
 - C) It is an easier place to inject
 - D) It appears more professional to the owner
70. All official whole blood testing of chickens for pullorum disease under NPIP will be done with
- A) Standard-type antigen
 - B) Polyvalent antigen
 - C) Variant antigen
 - D) Unstained serum plate antigen

71. USDA export regulations, administered by the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, are designed (1) to insure that only healthy animals are exported or (2) to enable foreign countries to receive only high quality animals from the United States.
- A) Only (1) is the correct answer
 - B) Only (2) is the correct answer
 - C) Both (1) and (2) are correct
 - D) None of the statements are correct
72. The export regulations of this country are
- A) Applicable to all animals and poultry
 - B) The same as the import requirements of countries of destination
 - C) Minimum requirements and take precedence over the import regulations of other countries which may be less restrictive
 - D) Necessary to control the numbers and kinds of animals leaving the country
73. Cattle intended for export from the United States must
- A) Be accompanied to port of embarkation by a properly issued and endorsed certificate
 - B) Be vaccinated for shipping fever according to regulations
 - C) Leave the country through the nearest port of export
 - D) Be tuberculin and brucellosis tested irrespective of circumstances
74. Tuberculin and brucellosis tests of cattle for export must be completed within which of the following periods from date of movement from premises of origin?
- A) 60 days
 - B) One month
 - C) 3 weeks
 - D) 30 days
75. A two-year-old Holstein female, officially vaccinated against brucellosis at 7 months of age, in a tuberculosis accredited and brucellosis certified free herd, offered for export, in order to meet AIQ export regulations, must be
- A) Negative to tuberculin and brucellosis tests within 60 days
 - B) Negative to the tuberculin test within 30 days
 - C) Negative to the brucellosis test within 3 weeks
 - D) Accompanied by a health certificate only. No tuberculin or brucellosis test required

76. A carload of aged female cattle are being shipped to Canada for slaughter purposes only. To satisfy our export requirements they must be
- A) Tested negative to tuberculosis and brucellosis
 - B) Shipped by rail only
 - C) Tested negative to tuberculosis alone
 - D) Exported through a designated port
77. Responsibility for obtaining information concerning the health requirements of the country of destination rests primarily with the
- A) Owner
 - B) Exporter
 - C) Accredited veterinarian
 - D) State official
78. For the purpose of exporting sheep destined to Canada
- A) An accredited veterinarian must make a physical health examination and issue a health certificate for such animals
 - B) The health certificate must be endorsed by an authorized Agricultural Research Service veterinarian
 - C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 - D) None of the above are correct
79. Three bovine females are intended for export to a country in South America. All three animals were officially vaccinated as calves but are of an age that requires a blood test to be eligible for export. The blood test appears as follows:
- | | 1 - 50 | 1 - 100 | 1 - 200 |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Animal A | | I | - |
| Animal B | | + | - |
| Animal C | | + | I |
- A) All three animals are eligible for export
 - B) None are eligible for export
 - C) Only animal A is eligible for export
 - D) Only Animals A and B are eligible for export
80. Three head of purebred dairy heifers originating on a farm near St. Louis, Missouri, are to be exported to Cuba
- A) These animals may be exported to Cuba by air from St. Louis after proper veterinary inspection and issuance and endorsement of proper health certificates
 - B) These animals must be moved from the premises of origin in cleaned and disinfected conveyances if such conveyances previously were used to haul livestock
 - C) The conveyances need not be cleaned and disinfected when moved from the premises of origin under government seal provided vehicle is leak-proof
 - D) All of the above statements are correct

81. A mink breeder requests the issuance of a health certificate by an accredited veterinarian and an ARS endorsement of the certificate for export shipment of two breeding mink to Canada
- A) The AIQ Division has no objection to the issuance and endorsement of health certificates for the export shipment of mink if only accurate and true statements are made thereon
 - B) The regulations of the Department require the issuance and endorsement of health certificates for the export shipment of mink
 - C) The accredited veterinarian should not issue a health certificate for the export shipment of mink because there are no applicable regulations for such animals
 - D) None of the statements are correct
82. Twenty export cattle, having met applicable export requirements, are en route from the state of origin to port of embarkation. Three calves are born during the trip.
- A) A negative tuberculin test is necessary for the three calves
 - B) The three dams and their calves must be tuberculin tested
 - C) No further testing is necessary
 - D) Since the number at origin and number arriving at port of embarkation are different, the entire group must be tuberculin tested.
83. Mr. Farmer is getting ready to export four purebred Holstein females. One animal (1) is 4 months; one (2) is 3 weeks; one (3) is 7 months; and the fourth (4) is a 10-month-old calf which was officially vaccinated against brucellosis at 7 months of age.
- A) All four animals must be tested for brucellosis and tuberculosis.
 - B) Only (3) and (4) need be tuberculin tested.
 - C) All animals must be tuberculin tested and animal (3) must be tested for brucellosis
 - D) All animals except (2) must be tuberculin tested.
84. An importer offers for entry into the United States at the Port of New York a dozen live adult partridges from Germany. These birds to be eligible for entry must (1) be quarantined for a specified minimum period, (2) be accompanied by a prior permit from the Washington office of the AIQ Division; (3) be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a salaried veterinarian of the German Government.
- A) Only statements (1) and (3) are correct
 - B) Only statement (2) is correct
 - C) All three statements are correct
 - D) None of the statements are correct

85. John Doe wishes to import a prize Hereford bull directly to the United States from a country infected with foot and mouth disease with subsequent quarantine at the Departments quarantine station at the Port of New York. He
- A) Must first obtain a prior permit from the AIQ Division in Washington and must see that properly completed test charts and a health certificate accompany the animal.
 - B) Must have the bull tested with tuberculin produced in the U. S.
 - C) Cannot do so because the movement which he proposes is presently prohibited by law.
 - D) Must make arrangements for quarantine of the animal.
86. One hundred head of cattle are at the Mexican border awaiting importation into the United States. All of the animals have been given necessary veterinary inspections, however, fever ticks were discovered on several animals
- A) The animals are permitted entry.
 - B) The entire group must be immediately reinspected to see if any ticks were overlooked.
 - C) The fever tick infested animals must be removed from the group and are rejected for entry but the remaining animals are permitted entry after precautionary dipping for fever ticks.
 - D) The animals are ineligible for entry at this time.
87. Cured and cooked meats from foot-and-mouth disease infected countries are permitted to go forward to Federally inspected establishments.
- A) If upon inspection at the port of entry the shipment is accompanied by a proper certificate.
 - B) The shipment is transported under seal.
 - C) If the meat is packed in substantial tight leakproof containers.
 - D) All the above statements are correct.
88. Cured beef from foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest infected countries may be permitted restricted entry into the United States for further processing if certification by an appropriate representative of the National Government of the country of origin indicates that:
- A) The meat has not been boned.
 - B) Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection were given to the animals from which the meat was derived.
 - C) All meat was immediately frozen.
 - D) No artificial coloring was added to the product.
89. Hides and skins from cattle in foot-and mouth disease infected countries may be permitted unrestricted entry into the United States if
- A) They are hard dried.
 - B) They are wet salted.
 - C) They have the hair cleaned and disinfected.
 - D) They came from animals which received veterinary inspection.

90. Dr. John Doe is an accredited veterinarian practicing in an area along the United States-Mexican border. He has a client living in Mexico who had an animal die from unknown causes. Dr. Doe posted the animal and brought (carefully packaged) tissue specimens into the United States for laboratory analysis.
- A) Dr. Doe should be commended for trying to determine the nature of an unknown disease in animals adjacent to our border.
 - B) Dr. Doe should not have brought the material into this country.
 - C) Dr. Doe should have first obtained a permit from the Washington office of the AIQ Division, then brought the material in.
 - D) Only (A) and (C) are correct.
91. Regulations governing the importation of animal bones -
- A) Do not permit trophies obtained by hunters to be entered into the United States
 - B) Permit entry without restriction.
 - C) Are intended to guard against the introduction of anthrax.
 - D) Prohibit the crushing of animal bones since it would be difficult to determine the animal from which they were obtained.
92. The law pertaining to licensed biological products says that all such products -
- A) Shall be prepared in compliance with regulations.
 - B) Shall not be worthless.
 - C) Shall not be contaminated.
 - D) Shall not be dangerous or harmful.
 - E) All statements are correct.
93. Regulations governing the interstate movement of veterinary biologics are based on -
- A) The 28-Hour Law.
 - B) The Interstate Commerce Act.
 - C) The Tariff Act of 1930.
 - D) The Virus, Serum, Toxin Law.
94. The agency of the United States Government which administers the law pertaining to veterinary biologics is -
- A) The Agricultural Research Service.
 - B) Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
 - C) Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.
 - D) Food and Drug Administration.

95. The labels on biological products prepared by licensed establishments must -
- A) Be easily read from a distance of five feet.
 - B) Show method of production.
 - C) Not contain misleading information.
 - D) Clearly show a quantitative and qualitative analysis as specified by regulation.
96. No operation incident to the production of anti-hog-cholera serum in a licensed establishment shall be conducted -
- A) If hogs are raised within five miles of the establishment.
 - B) Unless a municipal license has been granted.
 - C) Without the knowledge or supervision of an AIQ Division inspector.
 - D) Until sterilization of all equipment has been certified by an inspector.
97. All anti-hog-cholera serum produced by a licensed establishment shall be tested for -
- A) Purity and potency.
 - B) Color.
 - C) Sedimentation rate.
 - D) All are correct.
98. United States Veterinary permits are required in advance for -
- A) Shipment of tuberculin from the United States to foreign countries.
 - B) Importation into the United States of organisms and vectors.
 - C) The interstate movement of routine diagnostic specimens.
 - D) The interstate movement of organisms common to the United States.
99. The testing of each serial of *Brucella abortus* vaccine produced by licensed establishments is under the supervision of -
- A) The Municipal Government.
 - B) The Public Health Service.
 - C) The Agricultural Research Service.
 - D) Private testing laboratories.
100. Inspection of biological products is done by -
- A) Direct supervision.
 - B) Sampling.
 - C) Spot checking.
 - D) A combination of all three.

